

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tion approved by this department. The cuspidors to be emptied, washed in a similar solution, and replenished each trip or every twenty-four hours.

2. Public buildings must be provided with sufficient number of cuspidors, or not less than one in each room or hall, treated in a like manner, and emptied, washed, and replenished daily.

3. The floors of cars and public buildings must be sprinkled with a

similar solution before each sweeping.

4. Sweeping and dusting of cars are prohibited in transit, except that floors of cars may be swept at division terminals or meal stations, where passengers will be given an opportunity to leave the cars during that time. Seats, windows, and walls of cars must be wiped off with a cloth or sponge and not dusted in transit.

5. All sleeping cars must be disinfected by fumigation in a manner approved by this department at the end of each round trip in the State

of Texas where sleeping cars do not leave the State.

6. All sleeping cars passing through or coming into the State of Texas must be disinfected in the same manner each trip at some point in the State approved by this department. All carpets, curtains, blankets, and bedding, except linen, to be disinfected with cars.

7. Day coaches used for passengers must be fumigated, whenever the necessity exists, at some point in this State acceptable to this department. If a car becomes infected by being occupied by a person having a contagious disease it must be disinfected immediately at end of run.

8. All public buildings must be disinfected by fumigation whenever

the necessity exists for it.

9. Containers of water for drinking in cars and public buildings must be emptied and thoroughly cleansed at least once every forty-eight hours. (Public schools should be provided with a separate cup at each desk for each pupil to drink from or the pupils should be required to provide same.)

10. Ice which is used in water coolers in cars must not be dumped on the floors, sidewalks, and car platforms where people have trod and expectorated, and then picked up by unclean hands and put into the drinking water. It should be washed and handled with ice tongs.

11. Passengers, patrons, employees or others must be prohibited from washing their teeth over or expectorating in basins in sleeping cars, passenger coaches, or public buildings which are used for bathing the face and hands. Large cuspidors must be provided for such purposes.

All local health officers and citizens are requested to assist in the

enforcement of the above rules.

George R. Tabor, State Health Officer.

Austin, Texas, January 11, 1904.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended February 6, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of February 8:

 Buildings reinspected
 192

 Rooms
 1,567

Persons inspected	1,928
Sick	47
Cases of clinical plague (provisional diagnosis)	1
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	8
Dead examined	6
Necropsies	3
Rats examined bacteriologically	76
Number showing pest infection	6
Places limed and disinfected	878
Times streets swept	3
Sewers flushed	16
Sewers baited with rat poison	30
Notices served to abate plumbing nuisances	21
Plumbing nuisances abated	9
Undergoing abatement.	25
Total number of plumbing inspections	$2\overline{26}$
• • •	

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

The following telegram has been received from Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick, at Laredo, Tex.:

FEBRUARY 8, 1904.

Summary report, week ended February 6: Fumigated 44 ranch houses containing 59 rooms, located mostly on the Texas-Mexican Railroad and as far out as 10 miles. Minimum temperature during week 33°, maximum 88°.

Report of funigation work at Laredo for month of January, 1904.

Date.	Number of houses.	Number of rooms.	Ranches and farms fumigated, a	
			Name of owner.	Distance from Laredo, Tex.
1904.				
an. 1	4	18		
2	8	15		
4	10	24		
5	6	19		
6	7	21		
7	5	20		
8] 6	16		
9	4	13		
11	9	11		
12	3	5		
13	3	6		
14	4	7		
15	5	7		
16	5	19		
18	5	11		
19	3	8		
20	7	13		9 miles.
21	6	9	Antonio Juarez	10 miles.
22	8	9	Marcelo Gonzalez	6 miles.
23	6	6	Porfirio Ramirez	5 miles.
25	6	7	fEduardo Cruz	6 miles.
	1		M. Laro	7 miles.
26	7	9	Felix Ramirez	8 miles.
	1		B. Esparza	9 miles.
27	3	7		In city limits.
28	7	. 11	Domingo Mora	6 miles.
			Virginia Garcia	Do.
29	5	7	Manuel Moquillas	6 miles on railroad.
			Aniceto Diaz	8 miles on railroad.
30	8	9	Julian Ortiz	Do. Do.
			(Evaristo Mendez	ъо.
	150	307		
	100	307		

a Information for these two columns was neglected prior to Jan. 20.